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# Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## France denies planning nuclear test

March 21 (R) — French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges said today that France would stage an underground nuclear test in the South Pacific, French military sources said. The sources, questioned on a claim by the international conservation group Greenpeace in London, said Mr. Bourges had made the denial on his arrival yesterday in Tahiti for a tour. Mr. Bourges was quoted by the local press as saying: "I wish to formally deny these allegations which are and I do not understand on what grounds they are being made. Greenpeace said they had information according to a 4-megaton device would be detonated at Mururoa Atoll. A Greenpeace spokesman said the organisation had checked its information and believed it was reliable. He said Bourges will 'preside over' the test. The test would be of intended for French-designed warheads for 4 missile submarines, he added.

## Tunisia expels Le Monde reporter

PARIS, March 21 (R) — The Tunisian authorities have ordered Mr. Michel Deure, the Tunis-based correspondent of the French daily Le Monde, to leave the country, Le Monde reported today. No official explanation was given for the action taken against Mr. Deure, who also worked for United Press International (UPI), the newspaper said. But unofficially Mr. Deure was accused of "tendentious and erroneous" reporting, Le Monde added. In an accompanying commentary, Le Monde said the accusation was unacceptable. "In recent weeks we have not received a single protest, or a single request for a correction... concerning articles written by Michel Deure. What is more, although the Tunisian authorities never hesitate to ban Le Monde when it contains reports or judgements on Tunisia which displease them, not a single issue of Le Monde containing an article by Michel Deure has been removed from sale since the beginning of the year," the French daily added.

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## Major artillery battles erupt in South Lebanon

March 21 (R) — Major battles erupted along the non-border zone with Syria, and the government said the Israelis were flared-up. Sources said the towns of Sidon were shelled by the Israeli army. The Israeli army said it was shelling the town of Nabatieh. A Palestinian leftist source said even in the Sidon area north of the town, Beirut Radio said and two men were hospitalized for emergency.

being behind artillery bombardments which have killed four children over the past seven days. He said Israel was trying to undermine Lebanese government efforts to forge national entente here after five years of violence and civil war. Security sources said the shelling was from rightist militia gunners in the 10 kilometre wide Israeli-backed border strip. The U.N. spokesman in Beirut said that seven shells from rightist positions landed in the headquarters of the Fijian battalion in the western sector. No casualties were reported. The U.N. force, made up of contingents from 10 nations, has been stationed in South Lebanon since an Israeli invasion of the rugged area in March, 1978. Foreign Minister Butros said that Lebanon had called on the United States to exert pressure on Israel to stop attacks in South Lebanon. A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said that several shells fired from South Lebanon exploded on Israeli soil today but caused no casualties or damage. He said that Israeli forces along the border did not return fire, but were placed on alert.

The radio station of the rightist militias in the south has warned of more artillery attacks around the Sidon area if certain demands, including the supplying of electricity to the border enclave, were not met by the authorities. The national news agency said today that shelling on Sidon was directed chiefly against the main electricity station on the outskirts of the city. But in the afternoon several shells crashed into buildings in the heart of the normally bustling port town. Palestinian sources said the main road between Sidon and Nabatieh was also shelled.



U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance appears before the Senate foreign relations committee in Washington Thursday to answer questions about the U.S. vote on a Security Council resolution condemning Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories. (AP wirephoto)

## In advance of fresh autonomy talks Top Carter aides emphasise firm U.S. backing for Israel

WASHINGTON, March 21 — Top Carter aides have emphasised firm American backing for Israel in advance of fresh talks on Palestinian autonomy due to start here in early April.

In New York, Vice President Walter Mondale said the United States had no intention of supporting the creation of an independent Palestinian state or of recognising the existence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation unless it accepted Israel's right to exist. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, facing a tough session of questions from the Senate foreign relations committee, repeatedly assured senators that American commitment to Israel remained unshaken, despite the confusion earlier this month over U.S. support for a United Nations vote censuring Israel's policy of creating new Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab lands.

As he was departing, Secretary Vance went before Congress for a second day to explain the administration's disavowal of the U.S. vote for the Security Council resolution. Although Senate sources said there was no inclination to pursue the inquiry, some members of the corresponding panel of the House of Representatives said they might demand to see government cable traffic relating to the issue. Mr. Vance said Washington supported the resolution because Israel had ignored previous U.S. calls to halt expansion of Jewish settlements. He said the president disavowed the document because it contained references to Jerusalem he thought had been removed.

was described by the White House as an attempt to give the talks new momentum—but not to replace the Israeli-Egyptian autonomy talks. Meanwhile in Tel Aviv, Israel's new foreign minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, called on Palestinians today to join the autonomy talks as the only real "opportunity...to improve their position." In an interview with Israel Radio a week after his appointment, Mr. Shamir said: "A hundred years of history has shown that through extremism and violence they (the Palestinians) have not achieved anything. The autonomy idea is the only concrete opportunity now for them to participate in moves to improve their position in the region."

## If U.S. hostages are not freed

## EEC countries to consider breaking ties with Tehran

LONDON, March 21 (Agencies) — Britain's ambassador to Iran, Sir John Graham, returns home on Monday for consultations amid efforts by European Common Market countries to help free the 50 U.S. hostages at the American embassy in Tehran. The foreign office, announcing Sir John's return at a news conference today, said the nine member-nations of the European Community have been considering ways to win freedom for the hostages held since Nov. 4. Much of the discussion has been between ambassadors from the Common Market countries stationed in the Iranian capital. A spokesman would give no details of the options except saying "a number of proposals relating to the U.S. embassy siege have been considered. For now, he said, they "must remain confidential." He declined comment on one report that the European group is considering a stiffening of relations with the Iranian government, and ultimately, a collective break in diplomatic relations unless the siege is ended.

The New York Times, in a report quoting diplomatic sources in Paris, said today ten western ambassadors to Iran had recommended that their countries consider breaking relations with Tehran if there seemed no other way to try to free the hostages. The Times said the ambassadors were from the Nine European Common Market countries and Greece, a prospective member. They were organised recently as a committee to work out joint reports on the situation of the hostages, taken by militants at the U.S. embassy, to demand the extradition of the ex-Shah. The report followed the failure of a United Nations commission to gain anything by a probe into alleged wrongdoing by the deposed Shah during his reign. However, the ten ambassadors reported that in order to have an impact on Tehran, at least 20 countries should be ready to break diplomatic relations, including some third world countries, the Times said.

Any European action to help free the hostages before Iran's new parliament meets will be coordinated with Washington, informants said. Meanwhile, the foreign office spokesman dropped a broad hint over Britain's view of the Tehran embassy siege when he referred to the occupation of the mission by, as he put it, "quite 'student' unquote." The besiegers are not believed in London to be "students" at all and although no one will say so on the record the conviction here is that they probably comprise strong elements of the Tudeh, or Communist Party. British officials said Sir John's talks would also include oil and trade matters and the question of British arms sales to Iran. Britain has not made any arms deliveries to Iran since the taking of hostages at the U.S. embassy.

## India eases restrictions on leftist groups' activities

CUS, March 21 (R) — The government is relaxing restrictions on the activities of the Syrian Communist Party and three other groups, an official source said today. The ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, the four are in the National Progressive Front formed in 1973 to the base of the government. But although the four parties have two members in the cabinet, certain restrictions were in their political activities. Official source said that members of the four parties would be allowed to work in some government departments and they their own newspaper. The three main Damascus newspapers at present controlled by the government and the Baath Party remains, however, the only grouping allowed to political activity among students and the army. The Syrian Communist Party, the Arab Socialist Party and the Union Socialists, the source added. The relaxing of restrictions on the Moscow-orientated Communist Party follows the visit here in January of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko.

## India accuses 'foreign agents' for unrest in north-east region

DELHI, March 21 (R) — Home Minister Zail Singh said today that foreign agents behind the unrest in the north-east bordering China and Burma, the rust of India (PTI) said. He said that the U.S. Ambassador to India, "along with some others" had toured the north-east region last year, Mr. Singh said as common knowledge. He said that the forces behind the unrest in the north-east region were "foreign agents" and that the Soviet Union was among these forces. He said that the government had intervened in the north-east region where 81 people have been killed and 15,000 made homeless in Assam since last year. The Assamese have been fighting against people coming from other areas. The Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao told parliament that China had assured it was not training second Naga guerrillas from the state. He said that the government had been consistent in its policy of not allowing arms to be smuggled into the north-east region. He said that the government had been consistent in its policy of not allowing arms to be smuggled into the north-east region. He said that the government had been consistent in its policy of not allowing arms to be smuggled into the north-east region.

freight trains and planes leaving West Bengal with goods for the state. Mr. Singh said arms recovered from insurgents in the north-east had American markings and some were of Chinese origin. The government was alert to the situation, he added. A U.S. embassy spokesman said the full remarks of Mr. Singh were being sought by the embassy before a statement was issued. In another development, the United News of India (UNI) reported that the army was placed on alert today at Gwalior, northern India, following a clash yesterday which left 12 lawyers and six policemen injured. District officials said it called for the alert as a "routine precaution" because of the tension stemming from the incident at the Gwalior high court. The city is located about 400 kilometres south of New Delhi. UNI quoted official sources as saying the army was called on because policemen themselves were involved in the clash. Army officers met with ranking police officials at the city police control room this morning, it said. Published reports said trouble erupted after police allegedly beat a lawyer who tried to talk to a detained person at the high court. A group of attorneys which had gathered to protest were attacked by police brandishing canes, they said. The government today dissolved the opposition-controlled Delhi metropolitan council, charging that it was not administering the territory effectively. Delhi joined nine Indian states where opposition administrations were dismissed and fresh elections were ordered a month after Mrs. Gandhi returned to power in January. The five-year term of the metropolitan council, which administrators Delhi, would have ended in 1982.

The city's lieutenant-governor Mr. Jag Mohan stated that the council, controlled by the Janata Party, had been dissolved because it was not run properly. He did not elaborate. Chief Executive Councillor Kedar Nath Sahni said the dissolution was "politically motivated and in bad faith."

## Sanaa denies reports of crisis with Saudi Arabia

BEIRUT, March 21 (R) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh was quoted today as dismissing reports of a crisis in relations between his country and neighbouring Saudi Arabia. In an interview with the London-based Arabic magazine Al Hawadess, President Saleh said the reports were groundless and that North Yemeni-Saudi relations "increase in strength every day." Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut alleged last week that two clashes between the two states took place in the past month and yesterday a leftist Beirut newspaper, As Safir, claimed that Saudi Arabia was building a surface-to-air missile network along its border with the two Yemens. Saudi Arabia has been worried about what it regards as increasing Soviet military influence in North Yemen. South Yemen is already linked to the Soviet Union by a friendship treaty. President Saleh denied that Saudi Arabia had discontinued its financial aid because of Sanaa's links with Moscow. Replying to written questions, the president did not respond when asked if Saudi Arabia had suspended delivery of five F-5 aircraft to North Yemen. Tension increased between the two countries last December after a ship unloaded Soviet tanks, artillery and other military equipment in the Red Sea port of Hodeidah. The Al Hawadess correspondent reported seeing military vehicles and ammunition boxes being unloaded in Hodeidah when he visited there recently. Transporters were carrying new Soviet T-55 tanks on the road to the North Yemeni capital, he said.

## Gush urges Begin to 'resist' Carter pressure on settlements

HEBRON, West Bank, March 21 (R) — Rabbi Moshe Levinger, the leader of Jews who seek to settle on Arab land, today urged Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to resist all anti-settlement pressure when he meets President Carter next month. "If we stop settling now, they will try to make us destroy the settlements we already have," Rabbi Levinger told Reuters. "If we give up Hebron, they will ask for Tel Aviv." In the eyes of Rabbi Levinger and a large number of other Israelis from Mr. Begin down, the "Land of Israel" includes the Arab West Bank of the River Jordan which Israel occupied in the 1967 war. "When Begin goes to Washington, they will ask him to stop settlements," Rabbi Levinger said. "I hope he will resist them. But I am not sure."

The 44-year-old Rabbi Levinger is head of the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim movement which means "Faith Bloc" and aims to turn all occupied Arab land into an integral part of the Zionist state. The Gush Emunim has established 36 settlements in the West Bank since 1977 when Mr. Begin came to power and removed restrictions imposed by former Labour Party governments. Police reached by telephone in Pope John Paul II's former hometown confirmed the immolation had taken place but gave few additional details. They identified the victim as Walenty Budyak, 75. Other sources said another handbill reading "for my grandson, who is being made a drunk" was also found near the body. Dissident sources had said the man was affiliated with a dissident student group in the southern Polish City. But police insisted that he was 75 years old. Other sources had said the victim appeared to be younger. Katyn is the name of a village and forest in the Soviet Union where more than 4,000 Polish officers were massacred during World War II. The immolation took place two days before Poland's parliamentary elections. Dissident groups had been urging Poles to refrain from voting to protest alleged "undemocratic" procedures in the country. But it was unclear whether the incident in Krakow was timed to coincide with the campaign.



King Khalid of Saudi Arabia (centre foreground) and royal guests from the United Arab Emirates attend the annual 'Grand Camel Race' in Riyadh Thursday. It was the king's first public outdoor appearance since he left hospital last week after a period of hospitalisation. Shaqra, a camel owned by Prince Mohammad bin Saud bin Abdul Aziz, a nephew of King Khalid, won the race.



# Jordan Times

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## One hand clapping

SO SERIOUS is the breakdown in the U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace process that President Carter had to settle for scheduling separate meetings in Washington with President Sadat of Egypt and Israel's prime minister, Mr. Begin. Knocking heads together one head at a time in this fashion is like trying to define the sound of one hand clapping.

Mr. Sadat has conceded that the last top-level face-to-face confrontation between Egyptian and Israeli negotiators "materialised to nothing." He has pledged to take "two steps forward" in the Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations for every one step taken by Israel. But Mr. Begin is not budging at all. Mr. Carter has a difficult task before him in trying to produce an autonomy breakthrough to deposit in his campaign war chest.

But the gaps between Egypt and Israel are as nothing compared with Mr. Carter's own misapprehensions of America's priorities in the Middle East.

According to one of the president's latest campaign speeches, the autonomy issue is "intimately tied in with Persian Gulf stability, with the threat to the region in southwest Asia by the invasion (of Afghanistan)...and with energy supplies for our country..."

If President Carter thinks his autonomy scheme is the magical panacea to all these problems, he is 180 degrees off course.

Far from enhancing Gulf stability (or overall Middle East stability for that matter), the autonomy scheme seriously undermines it by sanctioning the continued occupation of Arab territory, including Jerusalem, and by denying the Palestinian people their right to self-determination, thereby unleashing a wave of disaffection across the Arab World.

The threat to the region posed by Israeli aggression and expansionism—uncurbed by the Camp David process—is seen here as a far greater and more immediate threat than the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

And Arab oil producers should have made it abundantly clear to Mr. Carter by now that they cannot guarantee future cooperation on either production or pricing so long as the Palestinian question remains unaddressed.

"There's no way to separate these issues," Mr. Carter says. Yes, indeed, there is a link between Palestine and all the threats which Mr. Carter perceives in the Middle East. But Camp David does not recognise that vital link, and therefore enlarges those threats.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

**AL RA'I:** On the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Karameh, our people proudly remember those men who lit the torch of hope in the land of Karameh twelve years ago when the dark clouds of the setback in 1967 covered the Arab skies and almost invaded the Arab spirit.

This feeling towards our martyrs appears in this country's steadfastness against submissive solutions and the conspiracies being concocted against the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in their land, Palestine. Our spirit also appears in the struggle to build our indigenous strength.

This country, with its people and land, will remain the bastion of dignity and will always remember that aggression will one day be defeated—and that indigenous Arab strength is inevitably the best weapon for this purpose.

Remember the battle of Karameh, we renew our pledge to our leader, His Majesty King Hussein, that we will continue the march which he is leading to restore rights and build the true peace.

**AL DUSTOUR:** On Wednesday His Majesty King Hussein met with participants in the seminar on Islamic Thought in Jordanian Society, held last January. The King emphasised to the Islamic thinkers and scholars that their findings, arrived at through objective dialogue, reflect one of the basic characteristics of Jordanian society.

Islam as an integrated way of life is characterised by a certain flexibility that helps it benefit from the human experience. It is the basis of our cultural existence, and the source of our power and strength, because it aims at social reform in all its aspects through objective guidance and constructive dialogue—without adopting violence as the way to attain social reform.

The major task facing those involved in this creative thinking is the translation of the seminar's decisions and recommendations into realities by updating educational curricula, encouraging scientific research and scholarship, by linking Arab-Islamic thought with the needs of society to confront the challenges of today and explaining Islamic concepts to the world without fanaticism or closed-mindedness.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibition

The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of photos and posters on "Advanced Technology" in France. The exhibition can be visited during regular hours until the end of the month.

### Theatre

The Amman Players present Peter Ustinov's comedy "Romanoff and Juliet" at the Jordan Theatre. The performance starts at 8:00 p.m., and tickets are available at all leading supermarkets as well as at the door of the theatre.



## Lord Caradon: Jerusalem, the gateway to peace

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is second of two excerpts from a recent study by Lord Caradon entitled "The Future of Jerusalem, A Review of Proposals for the Future of the City".

Lord Caradon is well acquainted with the problem of Jerusalem, having spent 13 years in the area. Under the British Mandate in Palestine he served for seven years as governor of Nabulus. He also served as assistant British resident in Amman for three years, and as Britain's permanent representative at the United Nations from 1964 to 1970; he is well known as the architect of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967.

### THE ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF EAST JERUSALEM

After the capture of East Jerusalem by Israel from Jordan in the 1967 war the United Nations General Assembly passed a Resolution (No. 2253) on the 14th of July with the following wording:

#### The General Assembly

Deeply concerned at the situation prevailing in Jerusalem as a result of the measures taken by Israel to change the status of the city:

1. Considers the measures invalid.
2. Calls upon Israel to rescind all measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem.

This Resolution has repeatedly been emphasised and endorsed, often unanimously, in subsequent years both in the assembly and the council (the most recent council resolution being No. 446 of March 22, 1979).

But these resolutions have been ignored or rejected by the Israel government which first extended the Jerusalem municipal area and has since the 1967 war administered Jerusalem, East and West, under its Law of Unification, as if it were one city under Israeli sovereignty.

The outstanding figure in the era of Israeli administration has been Mayor Teddy Kollek, energetic, able, devoted, uninhibited, and articulate.

He makes a strong defence of Israeli administration and passionately and effectively pleads against the returns of "barbed wire fences, mine fields, and concrete barriers."

He opposes internationalisation, adding that the "Muslims too exclude internationalisation because they reject the idea that the Temple Mount, the Haram, should be ruled by infidels: from that point of view Dr. Waldheim is as much an infidel as I am."

Teddy Kollek goes on to recognise that "all Jerusalemites of every persuasion demand that, under whatever political solution, the city will remain accessible to all and the rights of every religion to its holy places will be preserved."

Another imaginative innovation which Teddy Kollek introduced was the formation of the Jerusalem Committee, composed of leading personalities from many countries, including city planners, architects, philosophers, artists, to gather in Jerusalem periodically to see "what we are planning and what we are doing" (though I think he gives way to over-statement when he claims that "we carry out practically all their recommendations" since I understand that they have by no means approved the concrete ring of high-rise apartments which is surrounding the city).

And there is a much more serious danger. It is that the continuation of Israel domination over the Palestinians of East Jerusalem and the West Bank will justify and intensify Arab resistance. It will be a pity if Teddy Kollek becomes a paternalist, maintaining, as he does, "that the fundamental goal of the Palestinians in Jerusalem is to remain in Jerusalem and to preserve the Arab character of their part of the city." He must know that the desire for national self-respect, for political self-determination, for freedom, goes much deeper than that.

Meron Benvenisti, until recently the deputy mayor, in his moving and compassionate book recognises "the focal point of the problem" which is a "deep-seated national and political conflict and a head-on collision between two legitimate but conflicting attachments."

"For the Arabs," he says, "Jerusalem was simply home, the city where they had been born, like their ancestors for 1,300 years."

Teddy Kollek is not given to understatement but he says, "Despite all our efforts, it is obvious that the Arabs in Jerusalem still do not accept being included within Israel's frontiers."

It is not possible to persuade Palestinians any more than any other people that it is tolerable to be a subject people.

Teddy Kollek boasts that Jerusalem has a free press, but in fact the Arab papers are subjected to severe daily censorship. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees cannot return to their homes. Hundreds of Palestinians are exiled. Hundreds more are imprisoned without trial. Houses of suspects are blown up. Curfews are often imposed. The Arab universities are harassed or closed. Political activity and organisations amongst Palestinians are restricted or forbidden. Protesting Palestine students are shot.

Having myself been a colonial official in Palestine, I can respectfully say to Teddy Kollek that a condescending colonialism will not last, however considerate the administrator.

*Jerusalem will never achieve the peace we all long for if one part of the population is to remain a subject people.*

In this central issue of Jerusalem the Palestinians are supported by representatives of the Arab World and the Muslim world.



Lord Caradon

The strongest statements have come from Saudi Arabia, but on this all the Arab governments are in agreement.

It is well to remember the wording of the letter which President Sadat sent to President Carter on Sept. 17, 1978, after Camp David:

I am writing you to reaffirm the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to Jerusalem:

1. Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank. Legal and historical Arab rights in the city must be respected and restored.
2. Arab Jerusalem should be under Arab sovereignty.
3. The Palestinian inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem are entitled to exercise their legitimate national rights, being part of the Palestinian people in the West Bank.
4. Relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly resolutions 242 and 267, must be applied with regard to Jerusalem. All the measures taken by Israel to alter the status of the city are null and void and should be rescinded.
5. All peoples must have free access to the city and enjoy the free exercise of worship and the right to visit and transit to the holy places without distinction or discrimination.
6. The holy places of each faith may be placed under the administration and control of their representatives.
7. Essential functions in the city should be undivided and a joint municipal council composed of an equal number of Arab and Israeli members can supervise the carrying out of these functions. In this way the city shall be undivided.

The Sadat declaration carried wide general Arab agreement. On these principles and requirements there is no Arab doubt or discord. On the contrary, it can be confidently stated that no Arab, and indeed no Muslim, would ask for less.

### THE WAY TO PEACE

Everywhere we look there is readiness to avoid dealing with the future of Jerusalem. At Camp David, as I have said, the word Jerusalem was not even mentioned. The subject is regarded as too difficult, too dangerous. Leave it to the end, is the advice of diplomacy -- attempting to forget that disagreement at the end on such a vital issue would bring the whole edifice of negotiation down in ruins.

A few endeavours to face the central issue of the future of Jerusalem have been made. In a draft Resolution recently presented to the Israeli Knesset under the heading The Way to Peace this was the brave proposition:

Reconfirming that Jerusalem will remain Israel's eternal capital, the Knesset states that, in the future, as part of the overall peace process, Arab sovereignty may encompass East Jerusalem, but the municipal unity of the City will be maintained.

But the Knesset was no more ready than anyone else to consider such a proposition.

Even Meron Benvenisti, who knows the whole subject so well and has written such a searching and sympathetic and sincere book, *Jerusalem: The Torn City*, ends his book not with a solution or even a proposal but with a long list of various suggestions made by others, and with the baffled sentence, "Sixty years after it was first raised as an international political problem, and after thirty six plans for its solution, the Jerusalem problem still awaits a settlement."

And in Eugene Bovis' book, *The Jerusalem Question, 1917-1968* (together with Richard Pfaff's book, *Jerusalem: Keystone of an Arab-Israeli Settlement*, the most thorough and complete studies of the whole question), he, too, finishes by referring to 26 separate proposals and the gloomy reflection that "the Jerusalem question could become a stumbling block to any comprehensive Near East settlement."

The Brookings report of 1975 in a comprehensive and constructive study did at least set out "minimum criteria." Here is the section of the Brookings report dealing with Jerusalem:

The issue of Jerusalem is especially hard to resolve because it involves intense emotions on the part of both Israelis and Arabs. It embraces sites that are among the most holy for Muslims, Jews and Christians. It has been the focus of Jewish messianic yearning and has had special significance in Muslim history. The city was bitterly contested in the wars of 1948 and

1967; and its division in the inter-war years left a heritage of deep mutual recrimination. Finally, it is the capital of Israel and might also be sought as the capital of a Palestine state.

For all these reasons the issue is highly symbolic for both sides. Consequently, it may prove wise to leave its resolution to a late stage of the negotiation. Whatever that resolution may be, it should meet as a minimum the following criteria:

- (a) There should be unimpeded access to all the holy places and each should be under the custodianship of its own faith.
- (b) There should be no barriers dividing the city which would prevent free circulation throughout it.
- (c) Each national group within the city should, if it so desires, have substantial political autonomy within the area where it predominates. All these criteria could be met within a city (1) under Israeli sovereign jurisdiction with free access to the holy places, (2) under divided sovereign jurisdiction between Israel and an Arab state with assured free circulation, or (3) under either of these arrangements with an international authority; an agreed area, such as the old walled city, with free access to from both Israel and the Arab state. These or any other possible solutions should incorporate all three of the criteria set forth above. No solution will be able to satisfy fully the demands of either side. Yet the issue must be resolved if there is to be stable peace. We are convinced that ingenuity and patience should be able to find a compromise which will be fit and ultimately acceptable, even though not ideal from a point of view of any party.

It is with these wise words that we seek to move towards conclusion, and as I read what others have said, and take into account all the passionate feelings and the forbidding factors, it seems to me that we must not be mesmerised by the conspiracy of international silence. The problem will not be settled by procrastination. Peace will not come from running away. Yes, it may be that the late Jerusalem cannot be settled in advance of the other outstanding problems of the Middle East, but it is essential that the difficult and dangers must be considered and assessed in good time if they are to be overcome.

It seems to me, too, that with all the complications there are foundations on which a secure and lasting peace must be built.

The choice is basically between three courses of action:

- (a) Internationalisation
- (b) Continued Israeli domination of the whole city
- (c) An Israeli Jerusalem and an Arab Jerusalem with no barrier between them.

I have already stated the objections to the first two possibilities. Neither, I am convinced, can bring the peace which Israelis, Arabs and the Holy City so dearly need.

This third course -- the course of unity by equality to take place of division by domination -- would fully satisfy the Brookings criteria.

To give effect to it I propose an expansion of the United Nations General Assembly resolution which I suggested earlier.

This is the revised draft Resolution:

#### THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**EAGER** to ensure that the holy city of Jerusalem shall forever be centre and symbol of peace and freedom;  
**ANXIOUS** moreover that the tranquillity and security of the holy city shall not only be protected by the responsible civil and religious authorities, but shall also be recognised and respected by all man kind;

**WISHING** to assist in maintaining the permanent freedom of the holy city from dispute and strife, and the peaceful preservation of the holy places, and the scrupulous protection of religious rights, privileges and immunities;

(1) **DECIDES** that there shall be an Israeli Jerusalem and an Arab Jerusalem each exercising full sovereignty within its own territory but with no barriers between them and no impediment to freedom of movement between them;

(2) **REQUESTS** the secretary general to appoint an impartial boundary commission to hear representations from those concerned and to make recommendations to the Security Council as to the boundary between the Israeli Jerusalem and the Arab Jerusalem;

(3) **CALLS** for the complete demilitarisation of the holy city;

(4) **REQUESTS** the secretary general in consultation with the concerned to appoint a commission of cooperation to work out and put into effect practical plans for economic and financial cooperation.

(5) **DECIDES** to request the secretary general to appoint a high commissioner (and deputy commissioner) to be stationed in Jerusalem, to represent the United Nations and to work with the concerned to secure and ensure the purposes of this resolution and to report regularly to the secretary general for the information of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The boundary commission would be instructed to make no main changes in the 1967 line -- first that the Jewish Quarter, the Old City and the Western Wall should be included on the Israeli side of the line, and second that an area of Mount Scopus including the Hebrew University should be Israeli territory connected with Israel by an open bridge.

I maintain that these proposals are severely practical because we are convinced that there is no possibility of peace until the division of domination and enmity is replaced by the unity of equality and mutual confidence.

The alternative is growing hate and violence leading on to eventual conflict of terrible bloodshed and destruction but it is too late to save Jerusalem and make the Holy City the gateway to peace.

## Local News Briefs

**AMMAN, March 21 (JNA)**—The Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils had decided to extend a JD 68,048 loan to the village council of Khirbat Al Souq and Jawa in the Amman governorate. The loan will be used to buy shares in the Jordan Electricity Company and to connect the electric line with the two villages.

**AMMAN, March 21 (JNA)**—The Housing Bank's General Assembly approved in its seventh regular meeting, held on Thursday, the Bank's balance sheet and profit and loss account. It also approved the distribution of the Bank's profits at the rate of nine per cent to the holders of premium and special shares. Chairman of the Board Zuhair Khouri said, Mr. Khouri, who is also the Housing Bank's general manager, added that the bank opened four new branches during the last year.

**AMMAN, March 21 (JNA)**—Jordan will participate in the fifth meeting of the board of trustees of the Arab Institute for statistical training and research, due to begin in Baghdad on March 26, 1980.

The Director General of the Statistic Department, Dr. Burhan Shureideh, will represent Jordan in the four-day meeting.

**KARAK, March 21 (JNA)**—The police directorate of the Karak governorate holds a training course here Saturday for the Friends of the Police. The training course, in which 59 student boys and girls from the governorate are taking part, aims at familiarising them with the role of the police in maintaining security and order. The participants will also receive theoretical and practical instruction in first aid during the two-week course.

**AMMAN, March 21 (JNA)**—The Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), Dr. Rafael Salas, left here tonight after a five-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Highness Crown Prince Hassan and top Jordanian officials. During the visit Dr. Salas inspected work in development projects financed by the UNFPA. He also signed an agreement worth \$7 million between Jordan and UNFPA to finance the country's projects in population activities.



**AMMAN, March 21 (JNA)**—The Jordanian Armed Forces celebrated the 12th anniversary of the battle of Karameh and Karameh martyrs' monument. Commemorating the occasion Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaki Shaker, laid a wreath at the monument and recited prayers. The ceremony was attended by the chief of staff and high-ranking officers.

هنا مكانة



سكنا مكاليف

## Damas-Scene

Compiled for the Jordan Times by Pat McDonnell

(Week of March 22 - 28)  
EXHIBITIONS

**DAY, March 22:** A mixed media collection of works by Armenian painters goes on view for 10 days at Al Sha'b. The exhibition is being presented by the Syrian Ministry in collaboration with the Soviet Cultural Centre. 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.; 4 - 8 p.m. daily.

A collection of more than 1,000 Spanish paperback books on will go on view for one week at the Arab Cultural Centre. The exhibition is co-sponsored by the Syrian Ministry of Culture and the Spanish Embassy.

**AY, March 24:** A photo exhibition entitled "Wordsworth bridge" opens for six days at the British Cultural Centre. 8:30 a.m. - 2 p.m.; 4 - 6 p.m. daily. The photos illustrate and works of both men.

An exhibition of photos dedicated to the 1980 Moscowiad goes on view in the Soviet Cultural Centre.

**INUING:** Syria's master painter, Dr. Fateh Moudarres, has again. He has produced 30 new stellar paintings for an exhibition at the Goethe Institute. An innovation in this exhibition is oil on wood. Other works are in oil on tempera and pastels. The artist has produced some new realist landscapes, but the favourites of spectators are his abstract renderings of Syrian villagers painted in vivid desert. The show continues through March 29.

The Theatre in the German Democratic Republic" entitled exhibition at the GDR Cultural Centre.

Prints of caricatures by the French master Honore Daumier view at the French Cultural Centre through March 31.

### THEATRE

**ESDAY, March 26 through March 30:** The Damascus Group will perform Neil Simon's "Last of the Red Hot" nightly at 8:15 p.m. at the Damascus Community School. The first time the group has produced a theatre-round performance. The show stars David Litt, Yvonne Mary Melrose and Arlene Didier. Tickets are available at a book library from 12:30 - 1:15 p.m. and 3 - 4 p.m.

### CONCERT

**Y, March 28:** Trio Ecole, a contemporary jazz trio from will perform at 8 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. The perform improvisations on Syrian music.

### LECTURES

**DAY, March 22:** Prof. Heinz Grotzfeld, director of the of Arabic and Islamic studies at the University of Muens deliver three lectures at the Faculty of Literature, Damascus University. All lectures (in Arabic) will be at 4 p.m. in room Six, Autostade Art Faculty. The title of Saturday's is "The Structure of Arabic according to Sibaway." Sunday's is "The Structure of Arabic according to Sibaway." The topic of Monday's lecture will be "The Trans- of Arabic Literature into German and its influence on n Literature."

**DAY, March 24:** Syrian critic Naseraddin Bahara will discuss life and works of the Syrian philosopher Abu Ali Ibn Sina at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

**DAY, March 25:** Readings from the poetry and prose of the writer Kurt Tucholsky (1890 - 1935) will highlight an 8 literary programme at the German Democratic Republic Centre (in German).

**WEDNESDAY, March 26:** In honour of International Theatre the Soviet Cultural Centre will present a 7 p.m. programme featuring Syrian film director and actor Bashar Al Kadi and a critic Nadim Mohammad (in Arabic).

Prof. Heinrich C. Weltzien, of the University of Bonn and of ICARDA (International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas), Aleppo, will deliver a 6:30 p.m. lecture at the Goethe Institute. "ICARDA - Its Programme, Projects and vements" is the title of the lecture (in English).

Dr. Rolf Koitsch, virologist, will give an 8 p.m. lecture at the a Democratic Republic Cultural Centre titled, "Fox Virus ions in Farm Animals" (in English).

"Teaching History in Syria" entitled a lecture by Zuhair Naji at 7 p.m. at the Cine-Club (in Arabic).

### VIDEO-TAPED PROGRAMMES

**WEDNESDAY, March 26:** "Danse: Carolyn Carlson" entitled a 6 programme in the French Cultural Centre (in French).

**Y, March 28:** A literary programme, entitled "Les Rois dits," Part I, is slated for 6 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre (in French).

### FILMS

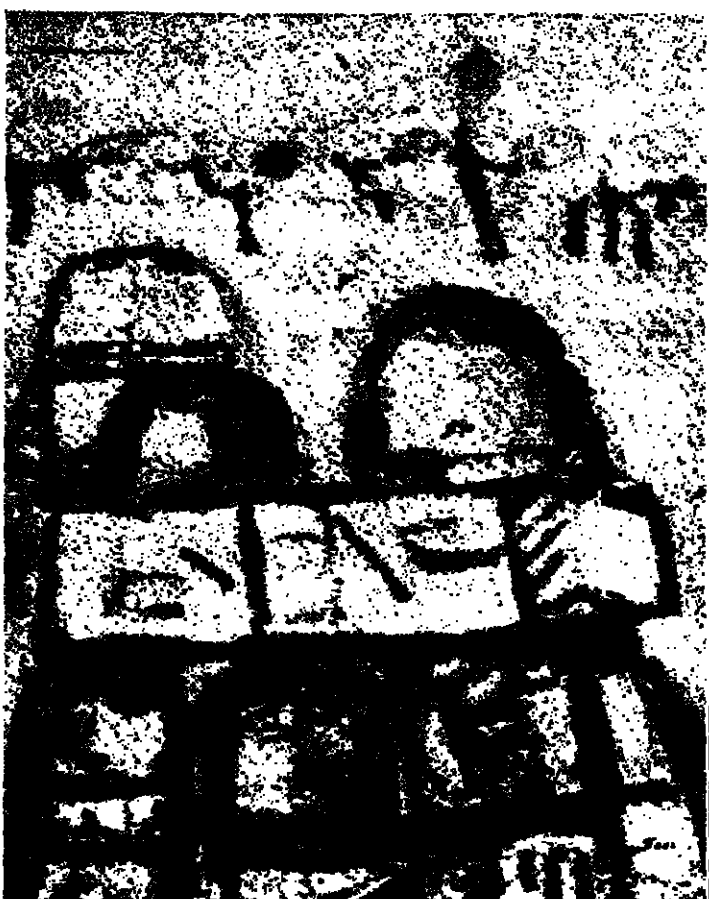
**URDAY, March 22, MONDAY, March 24, and THURSDAY, March 27:** "Dis-Moi Que Tu M'Aimes" entitled a 1976 colour film directed by Michel Boisrond which is this week's film fare at the French Cultural Centre. It stars Jean-Pierre Marielle, Mireille and Marie-Josée Neuville (in French, Arabic sub-titles). Time is 7:30 p.m. Saturday and Monday and 8:30 p.m. Sunday.

### Wanted:

#### FIRST-CLASS SECRETARY

Management of a Jordanian foundation is in need of a time secretary with the following qualifications: Good command of English; Arabic and French if possible. Typing, filing and telex operating. The desire for employment on a long-term basis. The place of work: Jabal Amman, between the First and Second Circles. Good salary is given according to qualifications.

Interested, please contact the Chief Clerk, Personnel Manager, Tel. 23231, 25551.



Oil painting by Fateh Moudarres on view through March 29 in the Goethe Institute.

**SUNDAY, March 23:** "A musical comedy," entitled "Don't Cheat, Darling," is slated for 6:30 p.m. at the German Democratic Cultural Centre (in German, Arabic sub-titles).

**WEDNESDAY, March 26:** Argentina will be featured in the continuing series, "Other Accents," featuring Spanish Television's films on Latin American countries. Curtain time is 6:30 p.m.

**THURSDAY, March 28:** "The Trust" entitled a feature film to be shown at 7 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (Arabic sub-titles).

If you have items for the Damas-Scene column, please mail them 10 days in advance to Pat McDonnell, P.O. Box 5601, Damascus, or phone them in Damascus to 336-658.

## PAT-POURRI

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD had never before heard anything like the sounds emanating from the residents of U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Talcott Seelye on Thursday night.

There were no complaints, mind you, because the sounds were cool jazz, hot jazz, Latin and Dixie rhythms performed by the Mingus Dynasty. The seven piece band - four horns and a rhythm section - was formed by the widow of Charles Mingus, Susan Graham Mingus, to perpetuate the unique music created by the late jazz innovator and historian.

The Mingus Dynasty performed at the international jazz festival in Bombay, then performed in Calcutta, Abu Dhabi, and Bahrain before arriving in Damascus for workshops and a concert. At the Seelye residence, the group enthralled listeners with three numbers which ranged from progressive innovations to a hand-clapping, foot-stomping Dixieland number, "My Jelly Roll Soul." The late Mingus was regarded as one of the all time greats of American jazz and the United States government is to be congratulated for sponsoring a group of this calibre on an international tour.

Clearly the favourite of the evening was the Dynasty's encore number, "The Haitian Fight Song." The house literally reverberated with the wailing of the horns and what's more, the music was pure - there were no amplification gadgets for

these musicians. Unfortunately drummer Dannie Richmond wasn't present - he'd lost his wallet with \$3,000 in it earlier in the day and was trying to track it down. What with the honesty of the Syrians, he'll probably get his wallet back with the money in it - which should make for a good story when he returns to the States. Even without a drummer, the group was in top form, especially when trombonist Jimmy Knepper teamed up with George Adams on tenor saxophone. Ted Carson brought down the house with his trumpet work - at home he teaches music at San Francisco State University. Hugh Lawson played piano, John Handy was on the alto saxophone and Mike Richmond performed on the bass violin.

The group left Friday morning for Saudi Arabia, a long anticipated destination for George Adams, a Muslim, who will leave the band members to travel to Mecca. As for Susan Mingus, she's intent on returning to Syria in September for the third international Busra festival. If her dream comes true, one of the greatest contemporary jazz groups going will perform its uniquely American music in the romantic Roman amphitheatre for an Arab audience. Better yet, Jordanians who didn't get to hear the Mingus Dynasty on this current tour would have a chance to, inasmuch as Busra is midway between Amman and Damascus.

SEVEN MEN WOKE at the crack of dawn on the first day of spring to run for the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR). The "ultra-marathon" run, which began at the East Ghor Canal Thursday morning, is a fund-raising scheme devised by the Friends of Archaeology as part of its efforts to raise JD 70,000 for a new ACOR building.

At least two of the participants, Mr. John Abizaid, a Lebanese-American attending the University of Jordan on an Olmstead scholarship, and Mr. Sam Starrett, a U.S. Embassy commercial officer, hope to come painting into Aqaba one week and 473 kilometres later. They



Starting their run through the Jordan Valley are (left to right): John Abizaid, Munther Haddadin, Sam Starrett, James Sauer and Burton McDonald.

ran 65 kilometres Thursday. Five less hardy souls lasted through only 20 kilometres of Jordan Valley scenery, including the senior Vice-president of the Jordan Valley Authority, Dr. Munther Haddadin. Also running

were Dr. James Sauer, director of ACOR, Dr. Burton McDonald, a Canadian who is currently annual professor at ACOR, and Mr. Jim Shea of USAID with his son Matt. Mr. Haddadin and Mr.

Samih Safi, chairman of the Run for ACOR, announced that so far JD 1,000 have been pledged by various individuals and companies. A pledge consists of a commitment to pay a certain number of fils a kilometre run by either Mr. Abizaid or Mr. Starrett. Other runners are invited to join the two indefatigable athletes at any point. Friday they were expected to reach Mt. Nebo. From there they will go on to Wadi Wala, Wadi Mujib, Karak, Safi and finally Aqaba.

Individuals, groups or companies can send their pledges to Dr. Sauer, ACOR director, P.O. Box 2470, Jabal Amman.

## AOAS: Good managers for the Arab World

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, March 21 - The Arab World is desperately short of good managers, and doesn't even know it.

It is the task of the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) to awaken the area to this need for proper government administrators and to provide training at the regional level for good managers.

Dr. Abdullah Al Zu'bi, director general of the AOAS, told the Jordan Times in an interview yesterday that the greatest problem facing public administration in the Arab World today is that its role in national planning has not been properly appreciated.

Today marks the 35th anniversary of the Arab League, which founded AOAS in 1969 as an intergovernmental specialist organisation. Formerly headquartered in Cairo, it moved its offices to Amman last year following Egypt's suspension from the Arab League and the AOAS. Around the same time, two smaller Arab League organisations, the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology and the International Arab Bureau for Narcotics, were also moved to Amman.

The membership of the AOAS - located across from the Al Hussein Housing Estate in Shmeisani - now consists of 19 Arab states including Palestine. Algeria will become a member in a few weeks; Djibouti has not yet applied. "Public administration has rarely been considered an inseparable part of national strategies for planning in the Arab World," Dr. Zu'bi, a Jordanian who was named to his post at the end of 1978, said. It was recognised in the 1970s that the needs of Arab governments and demands placed on them were far beyond what their administrative abilities could meet. "It is the aim of the AOAS to narrow this administrative gap," he continued.

He recited off a list of shortcomings in current administrative practices: "There is a lack of organisation, of decentralisation, of trained personnel, of administrative leadership, of right procedures, of use of technology in administration and of updating knowledge and skills as required by assignments in development projects."

"The administrative environment should not inhibit administrators from being innovators, creators and initiators, or prevent their being responsive to the needs of their organisation and the people they serve," Dr. Zu'bi said.

The first Arab conference on administrative science, held in Riyadh in 1978, recommended that the 1980s be called the "Decade of Administrative Development in the Arab

World", with the intent that administrative constraints should be dealt with effectively from the highest level, integrating administrative policy with the total strategy of government, down to the day-to-day work of the individual.

The second conference, to be held in Baghdad this year, will be directed towards administrative development. Over 150 Arab managers and experts will attend, in addition to international experts.

One particular focus of the AOAS this year, Dr. Zu'bi said, will be the administration of public enterprises and other semi-government institutions. An agreement has been reached with the French government for the provision of an expert on public enterprises who, with his Arab counterparts, will survey the status quo and problems of public enterprises in the Arab world. The organisation will also host seminars on the subject.

"We do not deal with the private sector except through consultancy," Dr. Zu'bi said. "But any improvement in public enterprise will reflect on the private sector, which is now a principal partner in national development."

A key branch of the AOAS is its specialised training unit, the Arab Institute of Administrative Sciences. The institute caters to the training needs of top-level government administrators. It sponsors one to three-week training programmes that address a wide range of interests such as local administration, personnel, management of cooperatives, finance, project management and management of public enterprises.

The cost of the programmes - which may take the form of workshops, seminars or discussion groups - is borne entirely by the AOAS. The centre has a seminar room and a conference hall which is equipped with simultaneous translation apparatus and closed circuit television.

In a few weeks the centre will acquire a tele-cine, a combination slide and film projector whose screen is connected to a videotape machine. One of the purposes of the centre, Dr. Zu'bi said, is to serve as model of up-to-date facilities to be emulated in other institutes.

The AOAS has found a shortage in the Arab World of people qualified to run training programmes and act as consultants. It has received authorisation and financing from the United Nations for a \$2.2 million five-and-a-half year project to "train trainers and consultants," Dr. Zu'bi said. The programme will be within the scope of the organisation's objective of benefiting from the experiences and resources in administrative science of other international organisations and foreign countries.

Another aim of the AOAS is the gradual establishment of a unified Arab administrative sys-

tem. To this end, work began last year on an English-French-Arabic dictionary of administrative terminology, expected to be finished in 1982. Dr. Zu'bi hopes this year to initiate a project to unify accounting practices throughout the Arab World - a somewhat more complex task, as cadres will have to be trained to teach whichever system is adopted.

The organisation is now conducting a feasibility study of a project which particularly interests Dr. Zu'bi - an encyclopaedia of Arab and Islamic administrative sciences which will record and systematise this heritage and introduce it to the world.

"We want it to be neutral and objective and to avoid encapsulated concepts; but it is possible that scholars may use it to formulate an Arab or Islamic theory of organisation," he commented.

If undertaken, the encyclopaedia project will go hand in hand with the organisation's research centre, which is currently emphasising field research relating to the pressing administrative problems of Arab states. The subjects of past research have ranged from personnel and production to marketing and sales. Consultancies are frequently offered by the AOAS on problems indicated by research findings. Other consultancies are requested by member states.

Research results are published in a quarterly journal, "The Arab Journal of Administration", by the Information and Documentation Centre of the AOAS. Among its other activities are the collection and classification of administrative legislation and practices in the Arab World and the publication of bibliographies, manuals, dictionaries and glossaries of administration. By the end of this year, the centre's specialised library, which is open to the public, will have about 2,500 books in Arabic, English and French. The centre also has films on hand and does translation of soundtracks into Arabic. It is now trying to develop the ability also to produce films, as part of a proposed unit on instructional media and audio-visual aids - a

new emphasis at the centre.

Manual preparation of microfilm is now being done in anticipation of the biggest project to be undertaken by the Information and Documentation Centre: the establishment of the Arab network of Administrative Information. A large computer will be set up at the Amman headquarters and smaller terminals to be manned by information specialists, in each country.

The specialists will collect information that will be documented in Amman, as well as retrieve information stored here for use in the country in which they are stationed. The computer here will be hooked up to international sources of information on administration.

Although the AOAS formally employs only 48 people, Dr. Zu'bi said that "we consider any public administration expert in the Arab World part of our staff." For consultancy projects, for example, the AOAS may fulfill a request from Tunisia for a consultancy by sending an Iraqi expert. All the work is done by telex, with the Amman centre acting as a coordinator.

The organisation's approved budget for this year is \$2.8 million, almost double that of last year and considerably more than the \$170,000 allotted to it in 1970, its first year of operation. Money is received directly from Arab member states, rather than coming through the Arab League. A minor source of funds is the sale of publications, and the proceeds derived from some services and bank interest.

Dr. Zu'bi feels that the AOAS's status in relation to the Arab League should be redefined. At the upcoming Arab League Council meeting to be held in May in Tunisia, he said, it will become more closely tied to its mother organisation.

Dr. Zu'bi is on the committee to reorganise the Arab League, which will suggest the establishment of a Socio-Economic Board to coordinate the activities of all the specialised Arab League organisations, including the AOAS, to avoid duplication of efforts among them.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| U.S. dollar      | 305.00/307.00 |
| U.K. sterling    | 669.30/673.30 |
| West German mark | 163.10/164.10 |
| Swiss franc      | 172.60/173.60 |
| French franc     | 70.00/70.40   |
| Italian lire     |               |
| (for every 100)  | 34.90/35.10   |
| Japanese yen     |               |
| (for every 100)  | 122.70/123.40 |
| Dutch guilder    | 148.60/149.50 |
| Swedish crown    | 69.70/70.10   |
| Belgium franc    | 101.20/101.80 |

## TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be moderate, with light and variable winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

|               | low | high |
|---------------|-----|------|
| Amman         | 6   | 18   |
| Aqaba         | 12  | 27   |
| Deserts       | 5   | 20   |
| Jordan Valley | 10  | 25   |

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B.. Furnished studio; one bedroom, kitchen and bathroom with independent central heating.

Location: Shmeisani, near Bird's Garden.

Please contact Tel. 41443

## Basketball roundup

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP) — Pete Maravich, 31, is understandably happy he moved from the Utah Jazz, the team with the National Basketball Association's third-worst record, to the club that leads the pack. "All I ever wanted to do was play basketball the way to Boston Celtics play it," he said yesterday night after scoring 20 points and helping the Celtics to a 124-106 rout of the Detroit Pistons. It was the Celtics' fourth consecutive victory. The Celtics had eight players in double figures. Rookie Greg Kelsey scored 24 points for Detroit.

Cavaliers 109, Rockets 96: Mike O'Connell scored 24 points. Randy Smith added 20 and Cleveland kept its playoff alive by running its winning streak to seven games with the triumph over Houston. The victory pulled the Cavaliers within three games of the Rockets in the race for the final Eastern Conference playoff spot. Robert Reid and Moses Malone led Houston with 19 points.

Kings 121, Nuggets 105: Phil Ford scored 25 points to lift the Kansas City Kings within one-half game of first-place Milwaukee in the Midwest Division. Denver got 40 points from Alex English while Otis Birdsong added 32 for Kansas City.

Bullets 119, 76ers 113: Greg Ballard had 30 points and Kevin Grevey scored 27 — including Washington's last five in overtime — as the Bullets recorded their first victory in seven tries over Philadelphia and remained within 1½ games of Houston. Washington's Greg Ballard added 30 while Maurice Cheeks had 22 for the 76ers.

## King's nephew wins Saudi grand camel race

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, March 21 (AP) — Prince Mohammad Bin Saud Bin Abdul Aziz, a nephew of King Khaled, yesterday won Saudi Arabia's annual grand camel race, with prizes totalling 70,000 Saudi riyals (\$20,000) and two cars. Riyadh Radio said the prince's Sudanese camel Ajlan won the first round over 300 participants from Saudi Arabia and neighbouring Arab countries.

Shakra, the Arabian camel owned by the prince, beat 2,703 other camels in the second round, the radio said. The prizes for each round was 35,000 riyals (\$10,000) and a limousine. The race covers 22 kilometres (14 miles) ending at the Jenadriah club outside the Saudi capital.

United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed Al Nahyan, U.A.E. Vice President and Prime Minister Sheikh Rashid Al Maktoum who is also ruler of Dubai and Qatar's Foreign Minister Sheikh Suheim Al Khalifah flew to Riyadh for the event. They accompanied King Khaled to the race.



## Nigeria contends Algeria for African Cup

LAGOS, March 21 (R) — Hosts Nigeria will be seeking revenge when they meet Algeria in the African Nations' soccer cup final here tomorrow.

Two years ago the countries clashed in the all-African games final and amid much controversy Algeria emerged the 1-0 victor. Tomorrow's game gives Nigeria their first chance to reverse that result, in front of their 65,000 home crowd.

Before the tournament began, President Shehu Shagari said that he and the nation would accept nothing but victory. That demand seemed to weigh heavily on the Nigerian players and may account for their inconsistency to date. They finished top of Group One beating Tanzania 3-1, escaping with a goalless draw against Ivory Coast and beating Egypt 1-0. In the semi-finals they scrambled to another narrow one goal victory against Morocco.

Brazilian coach Otto Gloria's major problem appears to be in convincing his side to pace themselves for the 90 minutes. In previous games they have turned in superb first-half performances then fading completely after half-time.

Algeria, under Yugoslav coach Khalef Rajkov, have looked more impressive in each game. They won Group Two drawing with defending champions Ghana, and beating Morocco 1-0 and Guinea 3-2. In a thrilling semi-final against Egypt they eventually emerged victors winning 4-2 on penalties after the teams were level 2-2 after extra time.

Whoever wins will take possession of a new trophy, the African Unity Cup, as Ghana won the original cup outright with their third success in Accra in 1978.

## Australians trail in cricket series

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 21 (R) — Australia's hopes of squaring the three-match test cricket series against Pakistan appeared dim after a rain shortened third day's play in the third test here today.

Pakistan, resuming this morning at 42 for one in reply to the tourists' first innings score for 407 for seven declared, reached 224 for five at the close. Australia's main hope today must have been to bowl out Pakistan cheaply and enforce the follow-on.

But despite an early breakthrough when nightwatchman Iqbal Qasim was dismissed by pace bowler Dennis Lillee — his first wicket of the series — they were unable to dictate the course of the day's play, twice interrupted by rain and bad light.

## E. European athletes reinstated by IAAF

BUCHAREST, March 21 (AP) — The International Amateur Athletic Federation lifted sanctions imposed against five top East European women athletes charged with alleged drug taking, sports officials said today. The decision to lift the ban was taken at a meeting of the IAAF council in Paris last week, officials said.

According to the IAAF revised decision, the athletes will be able to take part in international meets beginning July 1, and they have a chance to enter the Olympic Games in Moscow scheduled to open July 19.

Romanian track and field officials, in a protest letter last October, sharply denied the three Romanians used drugs to improve their results. The protest blamed "procedure errors" in applying IAAF regulations, including the re-examination of urine samples beyond the accepted time limit of 45 days.

Romanian officials previously described last summer's ban as an "easily seen through affair," enabling East German and Soviet athletes easy access to Olympic medals.

The other two athletes are from Bulgaria.

## Oil middle-men squeezed by OPEC

BONN, March 21 (Agencies) — West German oil companies have concluded two deals with Saudi Arabia which will together involve deliveries of some seven million tonnes by the end of the year, company spokesmen said today.

The Avia oil group said in Munich that Saudi Arabia had contracted to supply it with 100,000 barrels a day over the next three years. The deliveries, which represent an annual total of five million tonnes, will start in April under a contract signed this month with the official Saudi oil organisation Petromin. Avia said the oil would be bought at official Saudi prices. A condition was that it will be resold only in West Germany.

The other deal, which took effect earlier this month, was landed by the Veba oil company and foresees deliveries of 3.3 million tonnes by the end of 1980. Under an earlier agreement Veba oil is already receiving one million tonnes of Saudi oil a year.

Saudi Arabia has recently taken to selling more of the 9.5 million barrels of oil a day which it produces to small, independent firms and state corporations, partly to have a greater say in where the oil ends up.

This policy is likely to mean a little less Saudi crude will be available to the four major international oil companies operating in Saudi Arabia — Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Standard Oil of California — industry sources said. Other members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are cutting back sales to major companies. Meanwhile, the West German government confirmed today it is borrowing billions of marks from oil-rich Saudi Arabia to offset effects of a deficit in the current balance of payments. Deputy spokesman Armin Gruenewald told reporters the government planned to borrow "under ten billion marks," — about \$5.4 billion — but he gave no specific figures.

Gruenewald said the move was to offset capital outflow caused by the fact that West Germany's current account turned into a 1979 deficit of 9 billion marks (\$4.8 billion) from a surplus of 17.6 billion marks (\$9.5 billion) in 1978.

A 1980 current account deficit of little over 20 billion marks (\$10.7 billion) is expected this year.

In Tokyo, Japan's Saudi Petrochemical Development Company will sign an agreement with the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation early next month to start feasibility studies on a joint petrochemical project in Saudi Arabia, Mitsubishi Corporation said today.

The major Japanese trading house said Abdul Aziz Al Zamil, deputy general manager of the Saudi corporation, will sign the accord here on April 20.

Feasibility studies will be conducted for about a year on the proposed construction of a \$1.6 billion petrochemical complex at Al Jubayl in eastern Saudi Arabia, by around 1986.

## AMMAN MARKET PLACE

## RESTAURANTS

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## As germ warfare controversy continues Moscow blames anthrax for strange Soviet deaths

MOSCOW, March 21 (Agencies) -- violated a treaty banning biological weapons and said a natural outbreak of warfarer accident in Sverdlovsk, that it Soviet civilians had been killed.

The Soviet explanation was delivered through the U.S. embassy in Moscow after Washington official had suggested that a biological warfare weapon had caused hundreds of deaths in the industrial city of Sverdlovsk.

A foreign ministry statement telephoned to western correspondents last night condemned what it called U.S. government attempts to cast doubt on Moscow's good faith towards the 1972 accord.

But there was no comment in the statement on reports from Washington that the Russians had explained the reported deaths in Sverdlovsk last April of hundreds of people as a natural outbreak of anthrax.

According to the State Department, the Soviet foreign ministry said the deadly disease spread through bad handling of food.

The Soviet health ministry warned Russians two years ago that anthrax could be spread through contaminated food.

A ministry pamphlet published in 1978 on the illness, known in Russian as "Siberian ulcer", also said that towns where anthrax was reported were put under immediate quarantine, apparently barring travel in and out.

A copy of the pamphlet obtained today said that anthrax, also known as a potential biological warfare agent, had not been completely eliminated among animals "and therefore still presents a danger to humans."

Anthrax, which is borne by both live animals and carcasses, is thought rare in the Soviet Union. According to Soviet sources, there is a meat processing plant in the Urals city, which is closed to foreigners.

However, a Soviet doctor telephoned today near Sverdlovsk said there had been no outbreaks of anthrax in the area last spring.

In Tel Aviv today, the Israeli newspaper Maariv said it had learned that 300 persons, including 10 Soviet officers, died from anthrax when there was an accident at a Sverdlovsk plant for producing biological warfare agents.

The newspaper, saying it learned the information from Soviet Jews who immigrated to Israel, said the officers were the first to die and were buried in wooden coffins in metal cases. Maariv said workers in a nearby cement plant were also killed.

Topsoil from around the factory was removed and crop during planes sprayed the area for three days. In addition, said the newspaper, residents were warned not to buy meat or produce which could have been infected. Residents were inoculated, but there was not enough serum for everyone, the newspaper said.

Over the past three days the Soviet Union has vehemently denied such suggestions, declaring

it was strictly observing a 1972 international convention banning production of bacteriological and biological war materials.

The official Soviet foreign ministry statement said the Soviet Union strictly observed the five-year treaty, which was signed in 1972 but did not go into force until 1975.

The treaty bans germ warfare research, as well as the production and storing of biological weapons.

Today's Soviet morning newspapers contained no reference to the controversy or to a counter-charge by Tass news agency yesterday that the U.S. itself was secretly making germ weapons using anthrax bacilli.

The absence of any press comment appeared to indicate Moscow was ready to drop any counter-campaign if the U.S. accepted the Soviet explanation.

Tass yesterday said the U.S. and the NATO alliance were researching into germ warfare and had stocks of banned weapons, including the anthrax spore.

The Tass commentary said outbreaks of disease like cholera, typhus, plague and foot-and-mouth occurred in many parts of the world, and suggested that outbreaks in the West could be used by Moscow to show that NATO was preparing for germ warfare.

"It all depends on how one looks at an occurrence," the Soviet agency said. American reporting on the affair this week had been "from the position of ill-wishers and liars."

A report issued later by Tass from its Washington correspondent Vitaly Gan, who made no reference to the Sverdlovsk affair, accused the U.S. defence department of moving towards

"open preparations for chemical and germ warfare."

At top-secret military laboratories in the U.S., Mr. Gan wrote, work was under way "to cultivate bacteria which could cause mass epidemics of diseases like anthrax, typhoid, plague, smallpox and the like."

Meanwhile, in Geneva a 53-nation conference stressed today that member states must consult and cooperate with each other to ensure implementation of the 1972 treaty banning germ weapons.

A draft final report adopted by a conference committee last night and submitted to the conference's closing plenary session today said any state should have the right to call for a consultative meeting of experts to resolve problems connected with the treaty.

No speaker at the three-weeks gathering, convened to review the effectiveness of the ban on bacteriological and biological weapons, has mentioned the current Soviet-United States controversy over State Department suggestions that Moscow may have violated the pact.

## Soviets rejected Bani-Sadr bid for Afghan assessment

TEHRAN, March 21 (R) -- Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr said today he had proposed to the Soviet Union that an international delegation should go to Afghanistan to assess the extent of foreign intervention there, but Moscow rejected the idea.

The president, speaking to crowds at Tehran's Behesht Zahra cemetery, said he suggested this after receiving a message from the Soviet government through Palestinian Leader Yasser Arafat, which said the Soviet Union had entered Afghanistan because of interference by the United States, Pakistan and China.

He proposed, through Mr. Arafat, that a five-man delegation with Iranian, Palestinian, Algerian, European and Latin American members should visit Afghanistan to see if there was American and Soviet intervention there.

But Moscow replied that the Afghan government must take a decision on this. Mr. Bani-Sadr, addressing the Soviet Union, said: "Then what are you doing there? We cannot endure the presence of your forces in our neighbourhood."

He had some tough words for Iraq, charging that it had sent people to blow up pipelines in the oil-producing Khuzestan province and that it had been "instructed by America to play such games. Our forces should know that their duty is to nullify these plots with decisiveness," Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

On the domestic front, Mr. Bani-Sadr said industry was in a bad state and urged people to increase production in order to avoid spending oil money on imports.

AP candidate, Mr. Fernando Belaunde, was nearly burnt to death by a petrol-bomb. Ten people were injured, some seriously.

Most political groups have now formed, their own fighting "troops." None of the top contenders for the presidency appears in public without bodyguards, prepared to pounce and fight at the slightest provocation.

APRA has been banned many times by a succession of military and civilian governments and most of its leaders have spent years in exile or underground.

But after the death last year of Mr. Haya, its undisputed leader, this once monolithic political force was rocked by bitter internal feuding which came to a head when two of its aspiring leaders opposed each other for the party presidential nomination.

Student followers of both men, who eventually agreed to stand together as presidential and vice-presidential candidates for the national elections on May 18 in an effort to restore party unity, fought each other on campuses.

Universities in Lima and provincial cities became scenes of something approaching gangster-style warfare.

A young APRA leader, who formed a dissident group after the candidate he favoured for the party nomination, Mr. Andres Townsend, was defeated, fell victim to an unidentified gunman who shot him in the leg as he left a restaurant.

Fighting between rival APRA factions has diminished recently but violence has spread to other parties.

A recent rally by the candidate for the Accion Popular (AP) party in the city of Trujillo, 500 kilometres north of here, resulted in violent clashes between AP and APRA supporters. An aide of the

## Marcel Boussac dies at 90

PARIS, March 21 (AP) -- Marcel Boussac, the textile magnate who launched the careers of Christian Dior and Yves St. Laurent and later became a horse-breeder renowned as king of the turf on both sides of the English Channel, died today at his country home in Mivolsin, family sources reported. He was 90.

The cause of death was not known, but Mr. Boussac had been very ill for some time.

With business flair and unremitting work, he built a huge textile empire and in 1947 started Mr. Dior, then an unknown, on his way to fame. When Mr. Dior died 10 years later, Mr. Boussac named Yves St. Laurent, then 20, to take over. Mr. Boussac said he had no hesitation about St. Laurent's age because he too started in business at the age of 20.

Mr. Boussac also built a racing stable hailed for its thoroughbreds both in France and England. He entertained Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, another racing devotee. He visited with Harry Truman in the oval office and with Nikita Khrushchev in the Kremlin.

Mr. Boussac controlled a right-wing Paris newspaper, L'Aurore, and his personal fortune was reckoned at a minimum of \$150 million at his height.

## No candidates for Turkey's presidential election today

ANKARA, March 21 (R) -- Less than 24 hours before the two houses of the Turkish parliament meet in joint session tomorrow to elect a new head of state, none of the political parties has nominated an official candidate.

Neither Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's Justice Party (JP)

nor the main opposition Republican People's Party (RPP) of Mr. Bulent Ecevit has enough seats in parliament to secure election of its candidate without outside support.

The prime minister has rebuffed a request by Mr. Ecevit for a meeting at which they could have discussed a possible joint candidate. "Why should we meet?" Mr. Demirel said. "It is parliament and not Mr. Ecevit and myself which is going to elect the new president."

Under the constitution, election of a new head of state should take place two weeks before the expiration on April 6 of the seven-year term of admiral Fahri Koruturk, who is not eligible for re-election.

If the election process drags on after April 6 the speaker of the senate, Mr. Ihsan Sabri Caglayanil (JP), would act as president. According to political sources, this may explain Mr. Demirel's willingness to let the issue drag out.

Mr. Caglayanil and the RPP's Mr. Cahit Karakas, who is speaker of the national assembly, are both mentioned as possible presidential candidates by political sources. A third possibility, General Kenan Evren, who is chief of the armed forces, has denied that he would run for the presidency.

Although he heads the national security council, Turkey's highest advisory body, the president has not real executive power. But as the heir of Ataturk, the national hero who established the modern republic in 1923, the president traditionally enjoys great respect both from the people and the politicians.

This is especially true at a time of crisis. Turkey's stability is today threatened both by grave economic weakness and by political violence.

According to political sources, the politicians have one incentive to sink their differences and elect a new president without protracted

## Soames lifts martial law

SALISBURY, March 21 (AP) -- Lord Christopher Soames, Britain's interim governor of Rhodesia, today lifted the stringent martial law restrictions under which scores were executed and thousands jailed during Rhodesia's bloody civil war with black nationalist guerrillas.

Lord Soames issued the decree lifting martial law one day after he returned to Rhodesia from talks in London with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and three weeks after the election of a black majority government that will take over the country next month. The martial law restrictions were imposed 18 months ago at the height of the seven-year guerrilla war.

### Blacks released

Lord Soames, who restored British rule to Rhodesia in December after a 1965 rebellion by the former white minority government, ordered the release of several hundred blacks jailed for martial law violations.

He also pardoned all political prisoners convicted before March 1 in a move that was expected to free several hundred Rhodesians, all of them blacks.

Lord Soames will remain as governor of Britain's last African colony until midnight on April 17 when he transfers power to a yet-unnamed titular president and the elected government of former guerrilla leader Mr. Robert Mugabe.

### Lord Soames

Lord Soames returned from Britain with a pledge of \$15 million in aid for post-war reconstruction. Further massive doses of aid are expected from Britain, the United States and other western countries, government sources said.

### Mugabe faces unrest

Meanwhile, on his 11th day as prime minister-elect, Mr. Mugabe was faced with mounting labour unrest by thousands of his supporters demanding higher wages. Some 4,000 workers and at least five factories were on strike today, the fifth day of walkouts for better wages and working conditions.

Officials of Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union Party have persuaded thousands of workers at other factories to return to their jobs and negotiate with their employers. But those still on strike apparently want Mr. Mugabe's government to act on their behalf.

## Getting a divorce, Chinese style

PEKING, March 21 (AP) -- China has allowed the western world a glimpse into its legal system, permitting reporters into a Chinese court that granted a divorce to a 30-year-old woman who said her husband beat her.

The divorce was given to bank cashier Zhou Huixie after a Feb. 8 hearing in which she wept and pleaded with the judge to end almost four years of marriage.

At the end of the 2½ hour proceeding, the court adjourned without a finding and urged a reconciliation. The decision was announced today. "The husband agreed to the wife's divorce appeal," a foreign ministry spokesman said. "The court was able to reconcile the marriage and granted the divorce."

## China invents abacus-calculator

PEKING, March 21 (AP) -- China has combined the ancient science of the abacus with modern technology to produce the abacus-calculator.

China will patent and produce 10,000 abacus-calculators on a trial basis in May, the Chinese Abacus Society announced yesterday at the current scientific and technological congress.

The society, founded last fall and rapidly expanding, called the device "a new tool" but did not describe its workings.

The abacus-calculator has been used by shop assistants, bank clerks and accountants who find it satisfactory, said Ying Changshen, vice chairman of the Abacus Society.

China invented the abacus, which first was used about 700 years ago and is still widely found in Chinese business, industry, banks, government offices and homes. The abacus is more convenient than calculators for basic book-keeping, which is simple addition and subtraction.

Japan adopted the abacus in the Ming Dynasty and it still is used in more than eight out of 10 Japanese businesses.

Mr. Ying noted with irony, produces about half the world's calculators. Unlike a calculator, Mr. Ying said, the abacus is a good tool for educating children because it gives them a sense of figures. He said moving the figures is connected with sharpening mental responses, but using a calculator does not stimulate children's thinking.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said his reputation was restored at a memorial meeting yesterday attended by Senior Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping.

Li Lisan, while senior to Mao in the Communist hierarchy in 1930, ordered a number of abortive mass uprisings in Chinese cities against the nationalists which proved disastrous for the Com-

munists. This policy, which ran counter to Mao's theory of peasant revolution, was later denounced as "the erroneous Li Lisan line."

But the official news agency, reporting his rehabilitation, said: "It was not long before he became aware of his mistake and corrected it."

Vice-Premier Wang Zhen, who also attended the memorial meeting, was quoted as saying: "Comrade Li Lisan was a fine member of our party, a proletarian revolutionary and one of the outstanding leaders of the workers' movement in China."

The agency said the memorial

meeting was presided over by former Peking mayor Peng who was himself purged in the cultural revolution and reappointed to the Communist Party's bureau last year.

Another disgraced Communist leader, Jia Tuofu, was humbly rehabilitated in a meeting. NCNA said Jia died under persecution in 1967.

A former vice-chairman state planning commission held a number of top posts until he was branded "rightist opportunist" in 1954.

This meant he was a member of Defence Minister Peng's sacked the same year but was reinstated since Mao's death in 1976.

The current policy of organising the revolution as a "cultural revolution" rather than a "work of Chairman Mao," now also admitted to have mistakes in the last decade.

Vice-premier Bo Yibo, his job back only last year in disgrace, described Tuofu as a "time-tested revolutionary" and "one of the ablest in the field of the economy held original views."

Li Lisan, who according to NCNA died on June 22, 1938, studied in France with Chou and Deng Xiaoping in 1935. He was reported by the newspaper Sankai Shimbun have hanged himself in 1938.

After the failure of his uprisings, he was stripped of his posts in 1931 and spent 15 years in the Soviet Union.

In 1936 he was jailed in a cow, charged with being a spy for Trotsky, but he was released in 1938.

His Russian wife, Li Sha, attended the memorial yesterday.

Both Li Lisan and his wife were members of the Central Committee in the 1930s.

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## World News Briefs

LYMPSTONE, England, March 21 (AP) -- Prince Andrew, next in line for the British throne, won the coveted Green Beret of the Royal Marines here today after completing a grueling commando course at this training camp in southwest England. One officer complimented him: "We put him through hell and he came up smiling." Lt. Gen. J. G. Richards, the marine commandant, gave the 20-year-old prince a glowing tribute at the graduation parade by saying: "He is strong, exceptionally fit. He has determination and that's what carried him through." Prince Andrew, a Royal Navy midshipman, struggled through rivers up to his neck in icy water during the course, ran miles non-stop over snow-covered moors in less than 90 minutes, made a stamina-sapping 30-mile forced march and went over a training base's notorious "Tarzan" assault course. Officers note that Prince Andrew did all this in 10 days. The rest of the men, a Marine officers, spent five weeks on the programme.

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, March 21 (AP) -- One of the biggest gas fields in the world has been found off the Malaysian coast in the South China sea, top Malaysian government officials said today. The officials said the discovery was made by Esso Production Malaysia Inc., the subsidiary of Exxon of the United States, off the coast of Trengganu. They said it is much bigger than the gas field off Sarawak coast, in east Malaysia. The Sarawak field has an estimated economic life of 40 years and is scheduled to supply three Japanese enterprises with six million tons of gas a year for 20 years from January 1, 1983. The officials said the Esso gas field off Trengganu will have an economic life of 70 years.

LJUBLJANA, March 21 (R) -- The condition of President Tito remains very grave and has shown no major changes despite continued intensive treatment, his doctors said today. The 87-year-old Yugoslav leader is staying at the clinical center in Ljubljana, northern Yugoslavia, where his left leg was amputated two months ago.

NEW YORK, March 21 (R) -- Vice-President Walter Mondale said last night the United States is prepared to take more than 300,000 Indochinese refugees over the next two years. Speaking at a ceremony honouring U.S. groups that have aided Indochinese refugees, Mr. Mondale said more than 110,000 had come to the U.S. last year. "Tonight, on behalf of the president, I am pleased to announce, neither this year nor next year will we reduce the number of refugees that we are prepared to accept. That commitment is up to 160,000 refugees annually," he said.

## Nationalists win in Catalonia elections

BARCELONA, March 21 (R) -- Moderate nationalists today emerged unexpected winners in elections for Catalonia's new home-rule parliament, with Spain's centrist government suffering its third regional setback in less than a month.

Convergence and Union, a servate Catalan nationalist coalition headed by banker Mr. Pujol, upset a traditional domination in this heavily industrialised region to win between 45 of the new assembly's seats, according to provisions.

The socialists were pushed second place with between 33 and 34 seats, while the Union of Democratic Centre (UCD) fourth place in yesterday's poll.

But no party won an absolute majority in Catalonia's first autonomous parliament since 1936-39 civil war and the uncertainty was which would form a coalition according to political sources.

One possible pact was between Mr. Pujol's nationalists and socialists, while another grouping of nationalists, centrist and the left-of-centre remained left party.

Mr. Pujol, now the favour to be elected president of Generalitat, Catalonia's regional government, hailed the "clear nationalist victory."

## Violence blackens Peru's leadup to elections to end military rule

LIMA, March 21 (R) -- Two months before general elections are held to end more than a decade of military rule in Peru there has been an upsurge in political violence.

While leaders of rival political groups rub shoulders at cocktail parties and discuss joining forces in a strong civilian front, rank-and-file members of the same groups battle in town squares with clubs, bicycle chains, petrol-bombs and, at times, guns.

During the past few weeks not one political rally has ended without fighting and the use of tear gas by police.

Party militants have ignored daily calls for peace by their leaders as well as a similar plea by Peru's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Juan Landazuri, archbishop of Lima.

The violence led one worried politician to remark that "it is as if all the political parties were inviting the military to cancel the elections" set for May 18.

Though relatively mild by Latin American standards, the present wave of violence has reached alarming proportions in a country which had hitherto been immune from the political turmoil gripping many other South American states.

Fighting and shooting were restricted until recently to university campuses, traditional battlegrounds for rival student groups belonging to the left-of-centre APRA (Latin American Revolutionary Alliance) and various Marxist factions.

APRA, for half a century the dominant force of Peruvian politics, has a long tradition of dealing roughly with political opponents.

The populist movement founded by the late Victor Raul Haya De La Torre has evolved into the best-structured and best organised political force in Peru with its own crack "troops."

APRA has been banned many times by a succession of military and civilian governments and most of its leaders have spent years in exile or underground.

But after the death last year of Mr. Haya, its undisputed leader, this once monolithic political force was rocked by bitter internal feuding which came to a head when two of its aspiring leaders opposed each other for the party presidential nomination.

Student followers of both men, who eventually agreed to stand together as presidential and vice-presidential candidates for the national elections on May 18 in an effort to restore party unity, fought each other on campuses.

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A recent rally by the candidate for the Accion Popular (AP) party in the city of Trujillo, 500 kilometres north of here, resulted in violent clashes between AP and APRA supporters. An aide of the

## Portugal: Heading toward political strife?

By Fenton Wheeler

Three presidents, 12 governments and nearly six years after is revolution, Portugal appears headed for fresh political strife with its military president and civilian prime minister locked on a collision course neither seems willing to abandon.

parties are incapable of governing.

The 45-year-old Oporto lawyer and his team of social democrats, conservatives and monarchists also oppose the revolutionary council of military men Mr. Eanes. Heads and its powers to advise the president secretly.

The new government and the president also are at odds over who will decide foreign policy, and authority taken over by the five-star general while the country had non-party governments that Mr. Eanes appointed.

The fust between the president and the prime minister over constitutional power also is shaded by politics.

Portugal's Moscow-line Communist Party supports Mr. Eanes' defence of the constitution if helped engineer. The party never

fails to pay lip service to the revolutionary council whose 19 members include a handful of left-leaning officers who overthrew the nation's rightist dictatorship.

"It is not the constitution that needs to be revised but the government that needs to be substituted," declared Mr. Armando Teixeira Da Silva of the Communist Trade Union Federation.

In the long run, the government of Mr. Sa Carneiro will be brought down," Communist leader Mr. Alvaro Cunhal promises farmers.

The socialists of Mr. Mario Soares who won Portugal's first post-revolution election and finished runnerup last time, have remained strangely silent during the confrontation.

Mr. Sa Carneiro, riding what he guessed correctly was a turn to the right by voters after five years of leftist rule, has surprised the presidency, the leftist opposition and perhaps even his own coalition by tackling thorny issues head on in the three months he has had to govern.

One of the most volatile is the return of an estimated 250,000 hectares of farmland in the Communist-dominated farm belt to private owners. The land was turned over to peasants under agrarian reform initiated by a Communist-leaning government.

So far only about 10 per cent of the land has been handed back and Mr. Sa Carneiro has added fuel to the problem by ordering the old regime's republican national guard to oversee the turnover. The guard has already clashed with dissident farmers.

Backers of Mr. Eanes, who won the presidency with 61 per cent of the vote two years after the revolution and is the clear favourite to repeat, alleges that Mr. Sa Carneiro and the rightists are out to discredit the president and dis-

courage him from seeking reelection.

Mr. Sa Carneiro's aides, while acknowledging that his Democratic Alliance (AD) has no candidate to match Mr. Eanes, counter by saying the president already is running and using the office of the presidency in the process.

The disagreement burst into public view recently after a rightist newspaper suggested some men in the revolutionary council who overthrew the Salazar regime might be considering intervention again. The supposed options ranged from Mr. Eanes dismissing Mr. Sa Carneiro to the president's resigning to bring on early presidential elections.

Both leaders declared the idea of another military coup was out of the question.

The stage was set for further confrontation when the president said the government should proceed with criminal charges against those who spread such false reports.

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